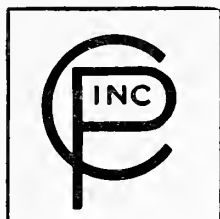


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2900 ACRES
200 Acres in Nurseries



Carol Plantations

INCORPORATED

Theodore, Ala.

OFFICERS:

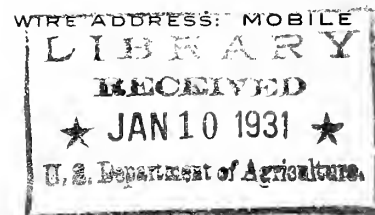
JONATHAN BOURNE, JR., PRES & GEN MGR.
ARTHUR H. MCCONVILLE, V-P. & SECY
FRANCES TURNER BOURNE, VICE-PRES.
ANSON W. PRESCOTT, TREAS & SUPT.

Our Nursery Specialties

GRAFTED PECANS
BUDED SATSUMAS

Pedigreed Stock Only

INDEXED



Eleven
Year Old
Pecan Orchard
in
Carol
Plantations



Truck Crops
were grown
between the
trees
for several
years.

To Our Customers:

We are this season offering Southern planters the best pecan trees ever produced in our nurseries, and, we think, the best that are to be had anywhere. Our bid for your patronage is based upon quality and value—not primarily upon price.

The purpose of a pecan nursery is to produce the seedling tree, graft upon it the bud of a papershell pecan of some desired variety, and care for that tree until it is ready for transplanting to the orchard. The nursery can render this service at far less cost than the orchardist can perform it for himself. Each year we have tried to make our nursery a better and more efficient service station for planters, and we have succeeded this year better than ever before. We can save you a year—probably two—in the development of a pecan orchard.

It has been the practice of pecan nurseries—our own included—to sell pecan trees by height, whereas height alone means relatively little. By pushing a tree with strong fertilizers we could produce a tall, slender tree of soft wood that we could sell at a low price and make a good profit ourselves, but at a loss to our customers. We have never produced that kind of tree. We offer you caliper as well as height, firm wood rather than soft, and branched trees rather than mere whips.

You do not buy lumber, cloth, iron pipe, rails or wire by length alone. Pecan trees are about the only commodity the public has been accustomed to buy by one dimension measurement, and we believe that is fundamentally wrong. The size of the trunk of a tree is no less important than the height, for it takes time to form a trunk, and the size of the trunk determines to a large degree the sap-carrying capacity of the tree. It takes time and plant food and cultivation to grow a tree trunk, both length and thickness.



A tree from our nursery, fifteen months after planting. Tree was cut off 4½ feet above the ground—too low for orchard but proper for back yard. This top was grown in 15 months. The large trunk made this possible. It pays to plant a large tree.

By producing a sturdy tree in the nursery, we save you time and money in developing an orchard. Don't buy trees by height alone.

Branched Trees Save Time

Both experience and observation convince us that a tree should branch about five or six feet from the ground—just high enough to permit cultivation without injury to tree branches, and ours have been branched accordingly. This assures the planter a well balanced top which he might not get if he planted a "whip" and left it to develop a top afterward. We cull out the trees with unbalanced tops.

A branched tree has a planting value far greater than the tree not branched. Care of a young orchard will cost about \$5 per acre per year. With 12 trees per acre, 60 feet apart, this means a development cost of 40 cents per tree per year. You can save at least a year in development of a tree by planting a tree that has already formed its branch system in the nursery. We quote prices for those who prefer the "whip" tree, but we have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that any one of our branched trees is worth twice as much as a "whip" of the same height. We want satisfied customers.

We do not sell any branched tree with less than four branches, for a "Y" fork is almost sure to split and be ruined. Our branched trees have from four to eight or more branches, from two to five feet long. When the tree is transplanted these branches should be pruned part way back, thus helping the root system to become established and forming additional branches for nut production.

Quality First

The Papershell Pecan is the acknowledged premier of all nuts. It is richest in food value and flavor and brings the top price in the markets of the world. If competition becomes keen, it is quality that counts.

Soils suitable for pecan tree planting may usually be determined by observation of trees growing in the vicinity. Any soil successfully producing seedling pecans or other trees may reasonably be expected to produce grafted papershells. Soil in which the water stands close to the surface is not suited to pecans.

Pecan trees are most commonly planted 60 feet apart, requiring 12 trees per acre, but experience indicates that this should be a minimum distance and that 70 or even 80 feet may be better. As a pecan tree is a deep rooted tree, truck or other crops may be planted between until the trees are large enough to need the space. The best pecan orchard in the Carol Plantation was produced on a tract used for trucking.

Pecan trees sometimes bear nuts in the nursery, and exceptional trees may bear nuts a year or two after planting, which circumstance has led enthusiastic nurserymen to encourage planters to expect almost immediate returns from groves. Frankness requires that we decline to hold out any such inducements. As a rule, pecan trees begin to bear about the fourth year after transplanting and with proper care will yield about ten pounds per tree at eight or nine years. Like any other long-lived tree, the pecan is not rapid in early development. But this comparatively slow development is more than balanced by length of life and by the fact that the older the tree becomes the less attention it requires.

Inter-Cropping Pecans

In our opinion, from the standpoint of economical investment, it is not wise to undertake the development of a pecan grove by itself alone. Interplanting with cultivated crops is not only practical but desirable as a means of reducing the cost of development. Where land is already in use for the growing of truck crops, corn, cotton, etc., pecan trees may be planted 60, 70 or 80 feet apart without interfering with the usual crops. If the trees are set in straight rows and the crop rows made to harmonize

with the tree rows, there is no appreciable additional expense for the development of the pecan grove. Early planters made several mistakes which planters of today may avoid. Some of the early groves were planted too close—50, 40, and even 30 feet apart. Trees were headed too low, resulting in injury of the trees and hindering cultivation. Close trees, with low branches interfere with desirable air circulation and sunlight. Pecan trees with limbs 20 feet long will often have lateral roots twice that length or more.

As pecan growing may be strongly recommended in connection with other farm operations, so it may be even more strongly recommended as a feature of every home. Innumerable instances may be observed of pecan trees planted in back yards, barn yards or poultry runs, where the soil is tramped hard all the year but where the pecan trees bear nuts regularly without any application of fertilizer or any care whatever. Those trees afford shade and add to the beauty of the home, at the same time that they provide food of a quality which the wealthiest people delight to place upon their tables. Every Southern home should have at least as many pecan trees as can be planted around the home grounds.

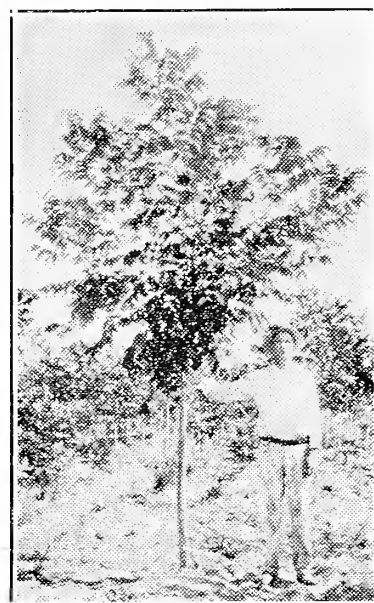
We Practice What We Preach

Carol Plantation Nurseries have been maintained for the purpose of supplying the needs of our own orchards as well as supplying other planters. Our budwood has been carefully selected from trees known to be bearing first-class fruit or nuts. Our confidence in the Satsuma and Pecan industries and in our nursery stock is indicated by the fact that we have planted nearly 126,000 Satsuma trees and over 14,000 Pecan trees. We have a right to your confidence when we thus demonstrate our faith in the future. We are not advising you to follow a course or engage in an undertaking we do not adopt ourselves.

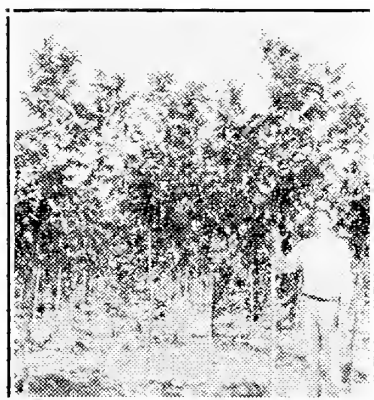
Our extensive experience and our observation of the work of others are always at your disposal and we shall be glad to have you inspect our nurseries and orchards or consult our experts. Beginning now, you profit by what has been learned during the experimental stage of the Satsuma and Pecan industries. By planting now you will in a few years have a fully grown orchard which will be a perpetual source of income at relatively little expense.

“Procrastination is the Thief of Time”

We were much impressed recently by the remark of an elderly farmer who had been all his life growing cotton and corn. He said that for fifteen years he had been talking of planting Pecan trees. He now realized that if he had planted trees when he began talking about it, he would now have a mature grove, at no appreciable cost, his land worth ten times its present value, and his income assured for the rest of his life. You will do well to profit by his experience.



Extra large and special trees,
95c. to \$1.50.



Trees of the
50c. to \$1.00 Class.

\$720 REVENUE FROM TEN PECAN TREES

Nashville, Tenn., Banner, July 3, 1927

The late N. D. Moon, of Swifton, Ark., planted 10 pecan trees 18 years ago “just for fun,” he said. Last year Mrs. Moon gathered 800 pounds of nuts from these trees and sold the nuts at 90 cents a pound, which made \$720.

The little pecan orchard on the state highway has attracted the attention of thousands of people, and last year 10 pecan trees made more clear money than a big plantation of cotton across the road.

Grand Bay, Ala., Oct. 4, 1928.

Carol Plantations, Inc.,
Theodore, Ala.
Gentlemen:

I am pleased to advise you that all of the 355 pecan trees I purchased from you last winter are living and have made a splendid growth. Part of them were planted on old, cultivated ground while the rest of them were planted on newly cleared land.

Yours very truly,

T. J. WILLIAMS.

1930 - 1931 Price List — Grafted Pecan Trees

STUART, SUCCESS, SCHLEY.

CLASS	Height above Bud	Less than 10, each	10 to 50, each	50 to 100 each	Over 100, each
"Whips," not branched, 3-4 inch caliper and up.					
A	4 to 5 ft.	\$.60	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30
B	5 to 6 ft.	.70	.60	.50	.40
Branched Trees, one inch caliper.					
C	5 to 6 ft.	.80	.70	.60	.50 <i>out</i>
D	6 to 7 ft.	.90	.80	.70	.60
E	7 to 8 ft.	1.00	.90	.80	.70
F	8 to 9 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	1.10	1.00	.90	.80
G	Large 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	1.20	1.10	1.00	.90
H	Extra Large 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 5 or more branches	1.25	1.15	1.05	.95
K	Specially selected 5 or more branches	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20

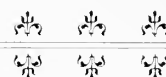
PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

If trees cannot be planted immediately upon arrival, a trench should be dug large enough to receive the roots, the trees taken out of the bundle, the roots placed in the trench with tops sloping toward the South, and the roots covered with soil enough to prevent getting dry. Water frequently while thus heeled in.

Get your holes ready before beginning to plant. Have the holes plenty large and deep. Pecan tree holes should be 3 feet deep and 3 feet across. When ready to plant, take out only a few trees at a time and keep the roots moist and covered from the wind. All broken or injured portions of the roots should be trimmed to leave ends smooth. Trees should be planted about the depth they stood in the nursery. Spread the roots in a natural position, working under and around them fine top soil, rather than the soil that came out of the hole, and pressing the soil down firmly without bending the roots downward.

When the hole is nearly filled pour in a pail or two of water to wash the soil against the roots and drive out air pockets. This is important. Then finish filling the hole with loose soil to serve as a mulch. We prefer putting fertilizer on top of the ground, around the tree, not closer than 8 to 10 inches, but some planters secure excellent results by digging the hole extra deep, throwing in three or four inches of well rotted manure, well mixed with soil, tramping it hard to exclude air, covering it with well packed soil and then planting the tree above that. Roots must not come in contact with strong fertilizer or they will be burned. We

have obtained excellent results by mixing a pound of cotton seed meal with the soil that fills the hole. Water the tree frequently in dry weather the first season, and keep the grass and weeds hoed away for a distance of at least three feet. When watering a tree, apply sufficient water at one time to moisten the soil to the bottom of the tap root. Light sprinkling does little good.



Prices subject to change without notice.

Orders accepted subject to cancellation if circumstances beyond our control prevent fulfillment.

Every tree should be pruned back before planting. For the convenience of our customers, to save express charges and to lessen the danger of injury to the trees, we will prune all trees ready for planting unless otherwise requested by the purchaser.

Our nurseries are regularly inspected by state entomologists and certified. We guarantee our trees to be true to variety, well dug, well packed and in good condition on arrival at destination. If not in good condition, register complaint with transportation agent and notify us. Having no control over planting or care, we cannot be responsible for growth of trees. On delivery and acceptance in good condition, our responsibility ends.